**Module 9 Unit1 基础作业**

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成单词(10分)

1. Jim was r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired, so he was asleep soon.

2. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes after March but before May.

3. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Day is on June 1.

4 He often reads n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at breakfast.

5. Mark Twain was a famous w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

二、单项填空(10分)

1. —When is \_\_\_\_\_\_ Day?

—September 10th.

A. Teacher B. Teachers’ C. Teacher’s 　D. Teachers

2. I like the novels written by Mark Twain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. as well B. as well as C. either D. also

3. We often plant(种植)trees in\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. September B. December　 C. March D. August

4. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth(真相)?

A. find B. look for

C. find out D. look at

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_three, he swam very well.

A. At age of B. At the age of C. When D. On

三、完成句子(10分)

1.他决定当一名演员。

He decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an actor.

2. 马克•吐温在12岁时就开始工作了。

Mark Twain began work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twelve.

3. 我父母的生活与我的不同。

My parents’ life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

4. 最后他弄清了谁帮他找到了书包。

Finally he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who helped him find his bag.

5. 当她开始写作时, 她用了一个新名字。

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she began to write.

【参考答案】

一、答案: 1. really　2. April　3. Children’s　4. newspaper 5. writer

二、 答案: 1~5. BACCB

三、答案: 1. to be/become　2. at the age of

3. was different from　4. found out　5. took a new name

**Module9 Unit1实践作业**

一、选择一个你最喜欢的作家，搜集他/她的相关信息，制作表格。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name |  | Nationality (国籍) |  |
| Job |  | Works (作品) |  |
| Experiences | In 1935 | He was born ….. | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |

（可续表）

二、 根据你所收集的表格。以课文为参考，与同桌互相提问交换信息，并将对话录制成视频，**视频时常不少于3分钟**。

Useful expressions：

He/She was born in…

Experiences: ① time (when he/she is …./ at the age of /in /)

② facts (be born/leave school/become famous…)

Link words (and/because/when/but … )

【参考答案】略

**Module 9 Unit2基础作业**

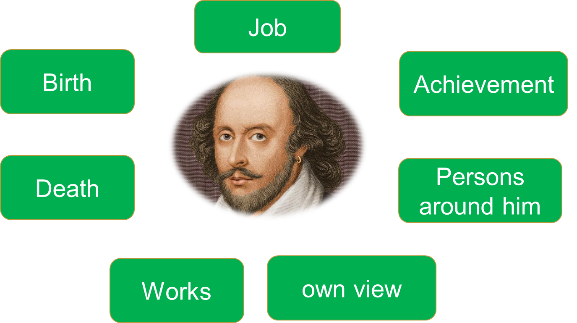
一、根据课文，默写出以下中文的英文表达

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.写了大概38部戏剧 |  |
| 2.他的两部著名戏剧 |  |
| 3.决定成为演员 |  |
| 4.去伦敦 |  |
| 5.成为成功的演员 |  |
| 6.开始写戏剧 |  |
| 7.建了环球剧院 |  |
| 8.在泰晤士河边 |  |
| 9.其他多种语言的 |  |
| 10.世界各地 |  |
| 11.五十二岁的时候 |  |

二、Mind map filling

1）根据课文内容，从以下七个方面补全*The life of William Shakespeare*的思维导图信息。

（Own view部分不少于3句话）



2）根据补全的思维导图来复述课文。

参考答案：

一、1.wrote about thirty-eight plays

2.two of his famous plays

3.decided to be an actor

4.went to London

5.became an successful actor

6.began to write plays

7.built the Globe Theatre

8.on the River Thames

9.in many other languages

10.around the world

11.at the age of fifty-two

二、略

**Module 9 Unit 2 实践作业**

一、拓展写作

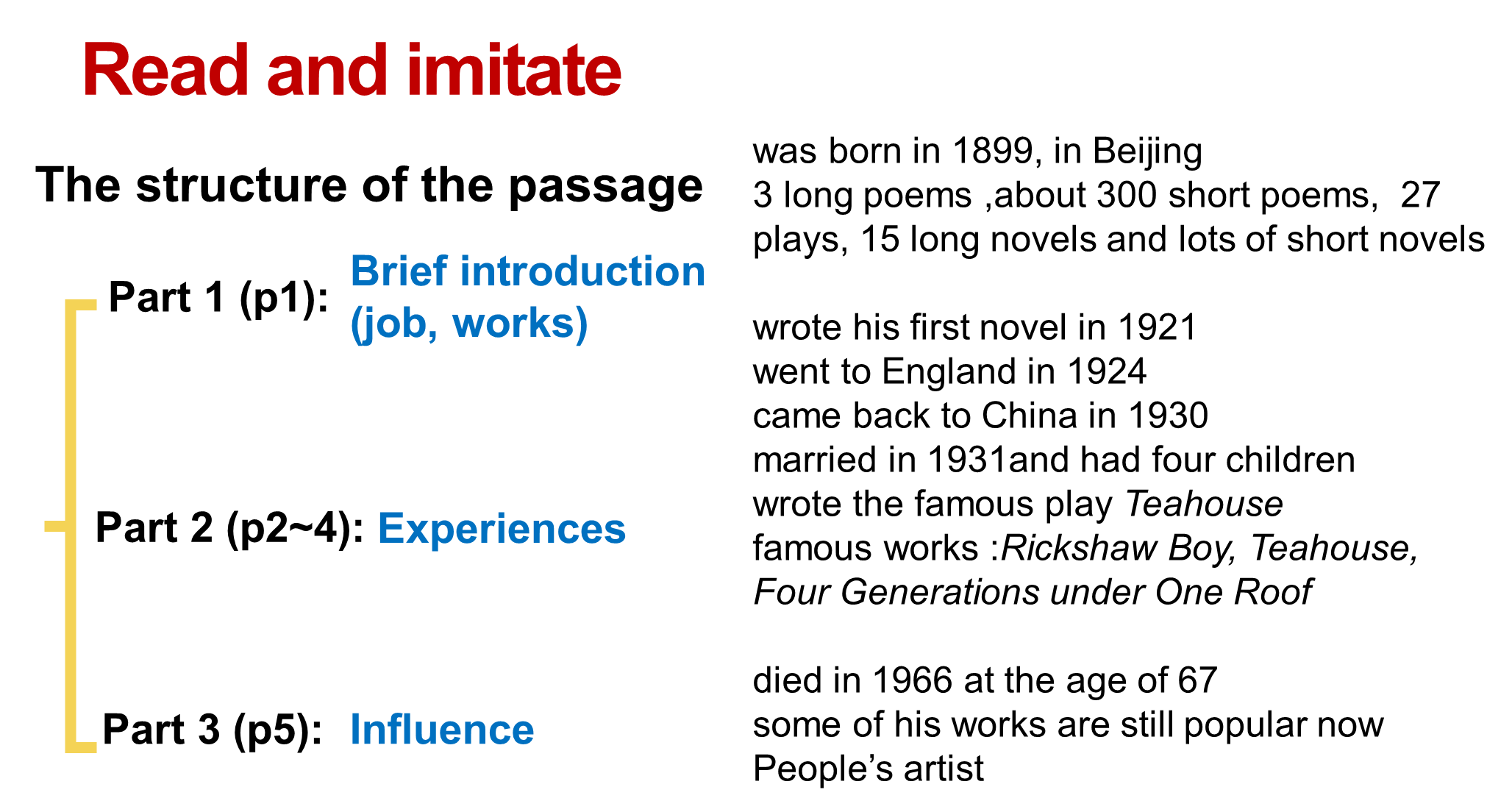
小明的英国朋友大卫非常想要了解的中国文人。在查找资料后，小明将信息整理如下。

老舍，本名舒庆春，1899生于北京。中国著名作家。一生创作长篇诗歌3首，短篇诗歌300多首，戏剧27部，长篇小说15部，以及大量短篇小说。1921创作第一篇小说，1924年前往英国，1930年回国。1931年结婚，后有4个孩子。代表作品有《骆驼祥子》*Rickshaw Boy,*《茶馆》*Teahouse,* 《四世同堂》 *Four Generations under One Roof*。死于1966年，享年67岁。

假如你是小明，基于以上信息，参考*The life of William Shakespeare*的文章脉络为样本，以The life of Lao She为题，写出一篇不少于80字的文章介绍老舍先生。

【参考答案】略

老师可借鉴如下格式



二、拓展阅读

Stephen Hawking, the best known physicist(物理学家) of his time, passed away on March 14, 2018.

Hawking as born in Britain in 1942.He was a student at Oxford University. He studied math and science. Then, at the age of twenty, he became sick. He was so young, but the doctors said to his family, “He has only two more years to live.” In fact, the doctors were wrong—he didn’t die.

Because of his bad health, he was confined (限制) to a wheelchair (轮椅).He couldn’t feed himself and get in or out of bed himself. Even worse, he lost his voice in 1985. He could only talk with the help of a computer.

But he didn’t give in (屈服).He used every new day that life offered (提供) to continue his study. After Oxford, Hawking went to Cambridge University. Three years later, in 1965, he became a doctor of philosophy (哲学博士).

Because it was difficult for Hawking to draw diagrams(图表)or to write, he started to think in pictures. With this new way of thinking, he became one of the most famous scientists in the world.

In 1981, he met the Pope (教皇) in Rome. They talked about his ideas. Then in 1988, he wrote his first important book, A Brief History of Time(《时间简史》).It sold more than 5.5 million copies in 33 different languages (语言).

Hawking was a great scientist. His work and story will live on for many years. We will remember him forever!

1. Stephen Hawking died at the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. 76 B. 78 C. 22 D. 43

2. The illness stops Hawking from doing many things EXCEPT(除了) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. walking B. drawing C. thinking D. talking

3. What do you know about the book A Brief History of Time according to the passage?

A. It is about Rome’s history.

B. It is about Stephen’s talk with the Pope in Rome.

C. It is not popular.

D. It is well-known all over the world.

4. The right order of Hawking’s main experience is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

. He became very ill.

b. He wrote his first important book.

c. He met the Pope in Rome.

d. He became a doctor of philosophy.

A. c-a-b-d B. a-d-c-b C. c-f-a-d D. a-c-b-d

5. Which of the following is NOT true about Stephen Hawking according to the passage?

A. He once studied in Oxford University.

B. He couldn’t eat by himself after he got sick.

C. He had to stop his study after he got sick.

D. He couldn’t speak as usual later.

【参考答案】ACDBC

**Module 9 Unit 3 基础作业**

1. 对照课文P120附录部分，结合Unit1和Unit2的课文，摘抄本单元不规则动词及其过去式的变换形式，并写下它在原文中的表达。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 不规则动词原形 |  | 过去式形式 |  |
| 原文例句 |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 不规则动词原形 |  | 过去式形式 |  |
| 原文例句 |  | | |

（可续表）

二、除了过去式的变化规则不同，不规则动词在肯定句、否定句、疑问句等句中的变换形式也不一样。从你摘抄的动词中选择5个动词进行句式变化练习。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 单词 | 肯定 | 否定 | 一般疑问及回答 |
| spend—spent | Eg:  I spent two days there. | I didn’t spend two days there. | Did you spend two days there？  Yes, I did. / No, I didn’t. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | 单词 | 肯定 | 否定 | 一般疑问及回答 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |

三、单项填空(10分)

1. The Spring Festival is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ January or February.

A. on B. in C. at D. of

2. He became famous around the world\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the 1990 B. in the 1990s C. in 1990s D. the 1990s

3. I’d like to see Shakespeare’s play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. with B. at C. in D. of

4. I read lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Mo Yan last year.

A. works B. job C. work D. jobs

5. —What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he do last weekend?

—He did his homework.

A. do B. does C. did D. are

【参考答案】

BBCAC

**Module 9 Unit 3实践作业**

从小到大，父母和家人给我们无微不至的关怀和爱，你是否也好奇他们年少时的生活？学习完本单元，让我们一起绘制年少时的他们吧。

Step 1：问卷调查。列出你想询问父母的问题。

**Questionnaire：When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was young**

**Q1：**

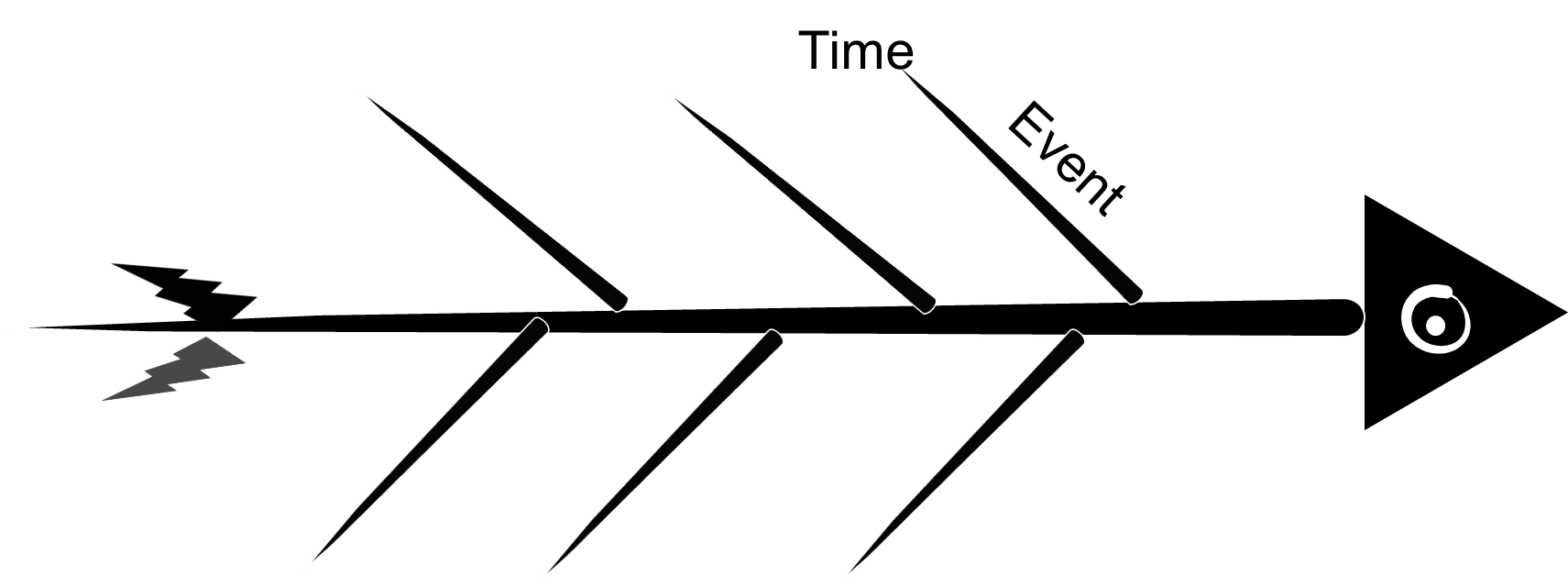
**Q2：**

**Q3：**

**……**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 问题设计维度 | 参考案例：  Where did you live?  What did you look like？  When did you get married？  What did you often watch?  How did you travel?  What games did you play?  …. |

Step 2: 根据你提问的问题，绘制Fishbone Map。



Step 3：信息整理

根据Step 1和step2 两个环节所收集的信息，参考以下5个维度来记叙被采访者的年少时光。每个维度的表达不少于3句话。

（1）General information：

（2）Appearance：

（3）Life experience：

Event 1：

Event 2：

…

（4）Works：

（5）What I want to say to you：

Step 4：分享展示

【参考答案】略

**Module 9拓展阅读**

阅读下面一篇文章，完成本单元读书笔记

Lao She: A defining voice in Beijing literature

Author: Yang Meng Editor:Yangyang

(原文链接：<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2019-08-13/Lao-She-A-defining-voice-in-Beijing-literature-J86WJg2yf6/index.html>)

From “Dragon Beard Ditch”《龙须沟》 to “Teahouse”, nine novels of Lao She have been adapted and are currently being made performances by the Beijing Opera Troupe to mark the 120th anniversary of his birth.

As an example of Beijing's literary scene, Lao She was a very important and significant figure in the Chinese literature during the 20th century, primarily due to Beijing Story– the genre he's credited with creating – which focuses on showing Beijing culture to the rest of China through vivid character.

In 2006, the writing topic of the University Entrance Examination（高考） in the Beijing area was “the symbol of Beijing”.

“Many cities have things that represent their cultural characteristics and have heritage value. These things can be called symbols of the city. The Forbidden City, , Wangfujing Street, and Lao She’s works, are all symbols of Beijing…” But over half of the examinees chose Lao She, and the highest score of the composition that year was also about the author.

**Lao She’s love for Beijing**

Lao She was born to a poor Manchu family in Beijing in 1899 but he still cultivated（培养） a strong love for the city.

Every word and sentence in the article “Missing Beiping” (Beijing was once called Beiping before 1403) wrote by Lao She in Qingdao, Shandong Province in 1936 expresses his deep and strong love for the city.

“I really love Peiping, a love that is almost unspeakable… It is easy to praise things about this ancient city, but that is to underestimate Peiping… From the dragonfly of Shishahai after rain to the reflection of Jade Spring Hill, for every detail in the city, there is my love. I wish I could become a poet and immerse（沉浸） myself in all the beautiful words…” he wrote.



*A view of Lao She's Memorial Hall. /VCG Photo*

“Unspeakable” is frequently used by Lao She for his strong love for Beijing. This unspeakable emotion(感觉), which the writer keeps deep in his heart, is the very beginning of his creative activities.

All his works, including “Rickshaw Boy”《骆驼祥子》, “The Life of Mine”《我这一辈子》, “Four Generations under One Roof”《四世同堂》, “Dragon Beard Ditch” and the famous “Teahouse”, are about Beijing (Peiping).

Lao She was very good at describing ordinary people, small guys who struggled to live. And his love for the city can be even seen in those characters. In his famous novel “Rickshaw Boy”, Xiangzi, the rickshaw puller from the countryside, taking Beiping as his only friend. Even though he was seized by the army to other provinces, he really wanted to return, preferring to die here.



*An exhibition to commemorate the 120th birthday of Lao She opens at the Capital Museum.*

During the memory activities, Lao She's Memorial Hall also held an exhibition, "Footprints of Lao She in Beijing", which connects the 15 places where he lived in Beijing.

（可使用字/词典）

**Reading Journal**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title: | Date: |

**Language Takeaway**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Words & Expressions | Meaning | P.O.S | A sample sentence: | Others:  衍生词或相关用法 |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |
| Your sentence: | | | | |

Sentences Takeaway 好句摘抄

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | Reasons （add ”√”） | Sentences |
| 1 | □优美 □有意义  □有惊喜 □能活用  □其他： |  |
| 2 | □优美 □有意义  □有惊喜 □能活用  □其他： |  |
| 3 | □优美 □有意义  □有惊喜 □能活用  □其他： |  |
| 4 | □优美 □有意义  □有惊喜 □能活用  □其他： |  |